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THE COMPOUNDED VERB IN THE NALA.

The following list of compounded verb-forms was collected from the Nalopākhyānam (ed. M. Williams), and is exhaustive for that section of the Mahābhārata. The total number of verbal roots found in the Nala is 264, represented by 2795 occurrences, of which 1151 are personal forms, the remaining 1644 being participles, gerunds and infinitives. Of these, 1080, or nearly 40 per cent., occur in composition with prepositions, as follows:

With *ā*, 46 roots, 179 occurrences.—*anu*, 19 r. 49 o. + *sam* 1 r. 2 o.—*ati*, 2 r. 3 o.—*adhi*, 4 r. 7 o.—*apa*, 5 r. 12 o.—*antar*, 2 r. 6 o.—*abhi*, 19 r. 39 o. + *ā*, 1 r. 2 o. + *anu*, 1 r. 1 o. + *vi*, 1 r. 1 o. + *sam*, 1 r. 1 o.—*ava*, 12 r. 20 o.

upa, 21 r. 52 o. + *ā*, 2 r. 2 o. + *sam*, 2 r. 2 o. + *sam* + *pra*, 1 r. 1 o.—*ūrdhva*, 1 r. 1 o.—*ud*, 16 r. 54 o. + *ā*, 1 r. 1 o.

ni, 20 r. 53 o.—*nis*, 7 r. 10 o. + *ud*, 1 r. 1 o.

parā, 2 r. 3 o.—*pari*, 24 r. 44 o. + *upa*, 1 r. 1 o.—*purā*, 1 r. 1 o.—*pra*, 55 r. 169 o. + *ā*, 1 r. 1 o. + *ud*, 1 r. 1 o.—*prati*, 15 r. 36 o.

vi, 52 r. 119 o. + *ā*, 4 r. 9 o. + *adhi*, 1 r. 1 o. + *apa*, 2 r. 2 o. + *abhi*, 1 r. 1 o. + *ni*, 3 r. 3 o. + *nis*, 7 r. 9 o. + *pari*, 1 r. 2 o. + *pra*, 2 r. 3 o.

sam, 42 r. 79 o. + *ā*, 17 r. 45 o. + *ati*, 1 r. 4 o. + *adhi*, 1 r. 1 o. + *anu*, 3 r. 13 o. + *abhi*, 2 r. 2 o. + *alam*, 1 r. (kr) 2 o.—*ava*, 1 r. 1 o. + *ud*, 3 r. 5 o. + *upa*, 6 r. 7 o. + *ni*, 2 r. 2 o. + *pra*, 5 r. 10 o. + *vi*, 1 r. 1 o. + *anu* + *pra*, 1 r. 1 o.

Composition with *one* prep. 938; with *two*, 140; with *three*, 2.

The roots compounded with the principal prepositions in the order of their frequency are: With *vi* 52, *ā* 46, *sam* 42, *pra* 25, *pari* 24, *upa* 21, *ni* 20, *abhi* 19, *ud* 16, *prati* 15, *ava* 12. For the older language, RV. and AV., the order is *pra*, *ā*, *vi*, *sam*, *abhi*, *ni*, *ud*, *pari*, *anu*, *upa*, *prati*, *ava* (Whitney, Gram. 1077a).

The verb occurs in composition other than with prepositions some 350 times, of which about 300 are occurrences of the participle as member of a compound verb. The rest are (a) composition with personal pronouns and nouns, the participle having lost the verbal force and become abverbial, as *tvatkrte*; (b) with noun and participle, forming a simple verb-idea, as *namas-kr*, *sat-kr*; (c) with adverbs, the compound being purely artificial, except in one instance, XVII 30, where *api* is used with prepositional force.

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